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N. LAZARUS.

# The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

January 16, 1920, Temperature 50

Rainfall 0.00 inch.

Humidity 60.

January 16, 1919, Temperature 68

No. 17,850.

五拜禮

號六十月正年十二百九千一

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1920.

日六十月一十未己亥歲年八國民華中

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## BUSINESS NOTICES

**W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.**  
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS,  
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**DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.**  
(The European Car Co.)  
Agents in South China for—  
HUDSON, ESSEX, OVERLAND and  
DODGE BROTHERS CARS.  
New Hudson, Overland & Dodge Brothers cars expected shortly.  
CARS FOR SALE. CARS FOR HIRE.  
Motor Buses for Hire. Terms on application.  
Tel. 493. THE DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO. Tel. 493.

**WATSON'S**  
**COLD CURE TABLETS**  
Cure a Cold in the Shortest  
Possible Time.  
An Excellent Remedy For  
Neuralgia and Malarial  
Headache.  
This excellent remedy is sent regularly  
from Hongkong to customers in  
England & elsewhere abroad.  
**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,**

**PIANOS**  
of Artistic Design  
Charming Tone Quality  
and Superior Workmanship.  
**THE**  
**ROBINSON PIANO**  
CO., LTD.

**THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.**  
Established 1883  
MANUFACTURERS OF

**PURE Manila ROPE**

STRAND 1" to 15"  
CABLE LAID 5" to 15"  
4 STRAND 3" to 10"

Oil Drilling Cable of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to  
**Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Managers**

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ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG. TEL. No. 2343.

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WINE MERCHANTS.  
TEL. No. 336

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

### SENSATIONAL MOSCOW REPORTS.

LONDON, January 10th.  
A Moscow wireless message says that  
Odessa is surrounded by Ukrainian insur-  
gents, and quotes an unconfirmed report  
that Irkutsk has been captured by insur-  
gents and Admiral Kolchak, with his staff,  
arrested by his own soldiers.

LONDON, January 9th.

Six Allied warships arrived in Odessa.

Their presence reassured the population.

It is probable that the town will be

defended if the Bolsheviks attack it.

AMERICA AND THE PEACE TREATY.

LONDON, January 10th.

The Times' correspondent at Washington

says that President Wilson favours

an immediate referendum on the Peace

Treaty, the machinery for which can

be applied within two months.

THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT

OVERTHROWN.

BERLIN, January 10th.

There are strange reports by travellers

from Germany that the German Govern-

ment has been overthrown, and that

Socialists are masters of the situation,

and that a general strike has been de-

clared throughout unoccupied territory.

No confirmation is obtainable.

BRITISH RAILWAYMEN.

LONDON, January 10th.

Sir Eric Geddes, replying to Mr.

Thomas's intimation of the Railwaymen's

decision, said that the Cabinet had

laid down the line of the Government's

proposals and the issues involved were

of national importance, affecting every

section of the community. It was neces-

sary to bring the whole matter before his

colleagues. He would do so at the earliest

moment, when he would give the Govern-

ment's reply which would carry the Govern-

ment's full authority. He hoped that this

would be early next week.

LONDON, January 10th.

Mr. Thomas has announced that the

delegates have considered Sir Eric

Geddes' reply. He has arranged a con-

ference between Sir Eric Geddes and the

railwaymen's representatives on January

12th.

LONDON, January 10th.

A very important interview between

Sir Eric Geddes and the Committee of

Railwaymen regarding the latter's deci-

sion occurred this afternoon, the rail-

waymen submitting the considerations which

led to the Conference resolution.

Subsequently, the position was dis-

cussed at a meeting of the Cabinet which

was postponed from this morning, await-

ing Mr. Bonar Law's return from Paris.

There appears to be a conciliatory spirit

on both sides, the railway delegates ex-

pressing their readiness to meet the Gov-

ernment on a considerable way if the latter

manifests a disposition to re-open the

discussion.

It is not anticipated, however, that the

Government will give way much on its

main principles.

The interview between Sir Eric Geddes

and Sir R. S. Horne and the railwaymen

lasted an hour and a half.

Subsequently, the Minister of Transport

issued a statement that Mr. J. E. Thomas

and the other representatives of the

National Union of Railwaymen had fully

explained the reasons for the rejection of

Geddes' proposals, and that Sir Eric

Geddes promised to lay the matter before

the Cabinet immediately, and that he had

arranged that he would meet the Rail-

waymen's representatives to-morrow after-

noon to announce the Government's

answer.

Subsequently, Sir Eric Geddes and Sir

R. S. Horne proceeded to Downing

Street to attend a meeting of the Cabinet.

ANOTHER IRISH OUTRAGE.

LONDON, January 10th.

A hundred Sinn Feiners with bombs, re-

volvers, and shot-guns made a night

attack on the Police barracks at Castle

Hackett, Co. Galway.

A sergeant and a constable were the

sole defenders. They replied with volleys,

refusing to surrender.

A patrol of four constables, two miles

distant, heard bombs exploding. Going

by the back wall, and running along

fields, they took the assailants in the rear,

compelling them to retire.

COTTON STRIKE IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, January 10th.

Practically all the Bombay cotton

operatives have struck work; 500,000 are

out. Despite demands have not been

formulated. No disorders have occurred.

EUROPEAN FOOD PROBLEM.

LONDON, January 10th.

The Secretary of the Treasury has asked

Congress for authority to advance

\$150,000,000 for food relief to Austria,

Armenia and Poland.

PROBLEM OF FIUME.

PARIS, January 10th.

The British and French Governments

have submitted a plan to Signor Nitti,

the Italian Premier, as the basis for

discussion, suggesting the creation of

Fiume as a separate neutral entity on the

lines of Danzig, and distributing the

islands between Italy, Jugoslavia and

the city of Fiume.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

PARIS, January 10th.

The League of Nations is being con-

vened by President Wilson next week.

The meeting will be public, but it will

be somewhat informal. This is not con-

sidered the official inauguration, but the

meeting is being held in order to permit

committees connected with the League to

begin work.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

### THE GERMAN SIGN.

PARIS, January 10th.  
The ceremony at the Foreign Office was  
the briefest and most prosaic that can be  
imagined. Little interest was taken in it  
by the general public, only a small num-  
ber of which assembled outside the build-  
ing to watch the diplomats arrive.

M. Clemenceau opened the proceedings

by declaring that the protocol was identi-

cal with the text submitted on November

2nd, and invited the Germans to sign.

When they had done so, M. Clemenceau

handed them a letter stating that the

Allies undertook, if necessary, to reduce

the amount of harbour material deman-

ded from Germany.

The proceedings barely lasted three

minutes. The delegates then went to the

Clock Room.

Here von Simon signed the deposit of

ratification, and was followed by Herr

von Lersner, Mr. Lloyd George, M.

Clemenceau, Baron Matsui and repre-

sentatives of the smaller Powers.

M. Clemenceau then informed the

German delegates that he would give im-

mediate orders for the repatriation of

the German prisoners.

He made a short statement: "The

protocol and the ratification of the Treaty

have been signed; from this moment the

Treaty comes into force and will be ex-

ecuted in all its clauses. The sitting is

ended."

LONDON, January 10th.

Ratifications of the Treaty were ex-

changed at 4.15 p.m. to-day.

THE ROME TO TOKYO FLIGHT.

ROME, January 10th.

A Caproni aeroplane left for Salonika

two if the landing stages on the Rome-

Tokyo route are in proper condition, but

lacked at Valona owing to a fog.

LORD JELlicoe's TOUR.

HAVANA, January 10th.

The President of Cuba met Admiral

Lord Jellicoe and Sir Robert Borden on

their arrival.

Lord Jellicoe departs for South Africa

on January 11th. There is no confir-

mation of the report that Sir Robert Borden

will accompany him.

HAVAS REVIEW.

AN American Home for Chinese Stud-

ents is to be instituted in Paris which

will provide material comforts for thou-

sands of Chinese students who are being

received in French schools as a result of

a recent Franco-Chinese agreement.

The statement of revenue realized dur-

ing December last from French in-

direct taxes and monopolies shows an

increase over the revenue of December,

1918, and also over the Budget estimates,

the total revenue being 73,935,000 francs,

with 347,137,400 more than in December

1918.

The renewal of diplomatic relations be-

tween France and Germany was notified

to the German Government by the Span-

ish Ambassador at Berlin.

M. de Marcellis, who has been appoint-

ed Charge d'Affaires of the French

Government, will leave for Berlin on

January 18th.

At the meeting of the Executive Coun-

cil of the League of Nations, scheduled to

take place in Paris at the Foreign Office

on January 15th, France will be repre-

sented by M. Leon Bourgeois, and Japan

by Viscount Chino.

There is little comment at present in

the French newspapers on the course of

the Peace Conference negotiations. In

consequence of the Bolshevik menace on

India there is a change of opinion in

English circles regarding the future of

Constantinople which is now in favour of

the retention of Constantinople by the

Turks.

## WHAT IS AN "INJUNCTION"?

The word "injunction," so prom-  
inent just now in reports of the  
dealings of the American Govern-  
ment with the miners' strike, is of  
course, a term that is quite familiar  
in English law in the same sense of  
a judicial process restraining a per-  
son from a wrongful act. What  
seems, however, to be peculiarly  
American is the use of "injunction" as  
the corresponding verb. In this  
country it is rarely if ever used  
except as a synonym for "prescribe"  
or "command." In America it  
commonly means "forbid." Thus  
one reads that "in the State  
courts suits have been brought to  
enjoin the use of the  
boycott." Again: "It will, of course,  
be impossible to enjoin the collection  
of the tax; and presumably the  
attacks on the law will come in the  
form of suits for recovery of corpora-  
tion taxes which have been paid."  
In another instance an American  
paper reports that this Supreme  
Court has enjoined the payment to a  
certain senator of a 75-dollar fee for  
pushing a claim of the Cherokee  
against the United States, but at the  
same time has found it impossible to  
stop the payment of 300,000 dollars  
in fees to another agent for a similar  
service.

## CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS.

THESE Tablets are intended especially  
for disorders of the stomach, liver,  
and bowels. If you are troubled with  
heartburn, indigestion or constipation  
they will do you good. For sale by all  
Chemists and Storekeepers.

## SPORTS.

### CRICKET.

I.R.C. "A" v. H.K.C.C. 2ND XI.

The following will represent the  
I.R.C. "A" in a friendly match  
against the H.K.C.C. 2nd XI. on the  
former's ground to-morrow afternoon:  
A. el' Arouh (capt.), R. Ponsonby,  
Fane, N. M. Bux, E. A. Moosdeen,  
S. H. Ismail, S. D. Ismail, S. A.  
Ismail, A. A. Rumjahn, S. M. Moosa,  
M. B. Sufi and G. Parabral.

K.C.C. v. UNIVERSITY.

The following will represent the  
K.C.C. in their match against the  
University at Kowloon, to-morrow  
afternoon:—J. P. Robinson, J.  
Stalker, W. T. Elson, J. V. Braga,  
K. I. Mackas, B. D. Evans, R.  
Panton, A. de Sousa, D. M. Goodall,  
H. Overy and A. W. Ramsay.

### FOOTBALL.

I.R.C. v. H.K.F.C. (2ND XI.).

The following will represent the  
I.R.C. in their Second Division  
League match against the H.K.F.C.  
(2nd XI.) on the Military ground, kick-off  
at 2.30 p.m. to-morrow:—A. O.  
Madar, A. Salim, B. A. Hyder, M.  
S. Hartman (capt.), A. Saleh, G. A.  
Hyder, O. Rumjahn, A. G. Markar,  
A. N. Othar, S. Rumjahn, and S. A.  
R. Ismail. Reserve:—G. Mahomed.  
H.K.F.C.:—W. McKenzie, W.  
Gerrard and Young, Jones, Weyman  
and Ireland; Zevenin, May, Pilger,  
Boysen and Meffer.

UNITED ATHLETIC CLUB v.  
NAVY RESERVES.

The following will represent the  
United Athletic Club in a league  
match against the Navy Reserves at  
the Navy Ground, at 2.30 p.m. to-  
morrow:—W. McLeod, A. E. Sim-  
mons (Capt.), K. A. Mascot, D. Laing,  
C. Mackenzie, A. Marshall, H.  
George, P. Brown, E. Fincher, J.  
Leonard and G. Millar. Reserves:—  
J. Marshall, W. Hardwick.

## THE ANTIQUATED GAMP.

CAN NO INVENTOR GIVE US A  
SUBSTITUTE?

Umbrellas don't bring the sun-  
shine.

If they help to hold off the rain.

Economy is the order of the day—

economy of money, economy of effort,

economy of time, economy of space.



## C. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER  
AND SURVEYOR.

Public Auctions.

## INTIMATIONS.

## GRAND BENEFIT MATCH.

SOUTH CHINA ATHLETIC  
V.  
HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB.

ON SATURDAY, 17th January, 1920.

at HAPPY VALLEY, at 4.15 p.m.

Proceeds in aid of the widow of the  
Warder Special.

Admission to stand, \$1.00.

Members Free list suspended.

G. GERRARD,  
Hon. Secretary.

H.K.C.C.

Hongkong, January 12, 1920.

G. G. R.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that  
persons applying for Licenses  
under the AIRS and ORDINANCE  
could do so between the hours of  
10 a.m. and 11 a.m. on SUNDAYS  
and HOLIDAYS (excepted).Application to be made at the Licensing  
Clerk's Office, Central Police  
Station.F. D. C. WOLFE,  
Captain Superintendent of Police.

Hongkong, January 10, 1920.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

SATURDAY, 17th January.

TEA DANCING.

From 4 p.m. to 7 p.m.

DINNER DANCING, From 8 p.m.

SUNDAY, 18th January.

Afternoon and Evening Orchestral  
concerts.J. H. TAGGART,  
Manager.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

In connection with the tea and  
dinner dances, motor buses will  
leave the Hongkong Hotel at the  
following times, punctually, in respect  
of the number of tickets sold:-

Departure: 3.15 p.m. 7 p.m. 11 p.m.

8.30 p.m. 12 MIDNIGHT.

Tickets can be obtained at the  
Hongkong Hotel or Dragon Motor  
Car Co. at \$2 return fare.HONGKONG BOXING  
ASSOCIATION.

NATIONS RACE (Semi-Annual).

MARATHON RACE.

Open to all Services, Universities,  
Colleges, Schools and the Public  
generally.

To be run on

SATURDAY, February 21st

1920.

Start at 3 p.m.

COURSE (about 11 miles): -

OUT: Statue of Queen Victoria (opposite  
the Statue of the Queen) past Hongkong Club  
Law Courts, up Garden Road to  
the Gardens, past Government  
House, along China Road to University,  
thence along Pokfulam Road to  
Victoria Harbour.HOME: Along Jubilee Road to  
Indo China Chamber House, thence  
to Fray's (or Water Front), along  
the Front to Winning Post opposite  
Hongkong Club.Stewards will be posted along  
the course.

CONDITIONS: Go as you please.

NO STOPPING

Minimum clothing, singlet and shorts.

Prizes (trophies) according to number  
of entries.Intending runners are requested to  
name, rank (if any) and address to:-

G. G. N. TINSON, Esq.,

Hon. Secretary,

Hongkong Boxing Association,

c/o JOHNSON, STOKES &amp; MARTIN,

Princes Buildings,

100, Queen Street.

Details as to drawing for places etc.,  
to be published in these columns.

TRIES close on SATURDAY,

January, at 12 noon.

H. J. GEDGE,

F. C. JENKIN,

J. C. WILDIN,

G. G. N. TINSON,

Marathon Race Sub-Committee.

Closing January 12, 1920.

## INTIMATIONS.

JUST RECEIVED

from AUSTRALIA a large shipment

of LACTOGEN, UNSWEETENED

CONDENSED MILK, STERILIZED

NATURAL MILK, MALTED MILK

and SWEETENED COCOA (and

MILK, sold at very reasonable prices

owing to the present high rate of

Exchange, especially for Retailers.

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Sole Agents for Hongkong and South China,

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Sole Agents for Hongkong and South China,

Nos. 47 &amp; 49, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

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## Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT

General Auctioneers  
Share, Coal and General  
Produce Brokers and  
Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS  
"Te-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage

Office used  
Bentley's  
A. & A. 4th & 5th Editions.  
A 1 Telegraphic Code

Telephone Address  
"MERRILL" HONGKONG.

## PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received  
instructions to sell by Public  
Auction

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT),

### MONDAY,

January 19, 1920, commencing at  
10.30 a.m. at No. 28A, Nathan  
Road (above Cassim Ahmed)  
1st floor, Kowloon.

THE SUNDAY

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

etc., etc., etc.

therein contained.

comprising—

Sideboard, Dining Table and  
Chairs, Bookcase, Blackwood  
Cabinet, etc., Double Bedstead and  
Cot, Large Wardrobe, Dressing  
Table, etc., etc.

Also

Vitreola with Records.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, January 16, 1920.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT),

### TUESDAY,

January 20, 1920, commencing  
at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms,  
No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street.

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNI-  
TURE, GLASS, PLATED

WARE, etc., etc.

As follows:—

Large Chamberlain, Sofa & Arm-  
chairs (new), Folding Card  
and Occasional Tables, Upholstered  
Sofa, Teakwood Bedroom Furniture,  
comprising Bedstead, large and small  
Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Washstands,  
Bookcase, etc., (fumed, Teakwood), Side-  
boards, Dinner Wagon, Extension Din-  
ing Tables and Chairs, etc., Dinner  
Service, Crockery, and Glass Ware,  
Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, etc., Bath  
Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware,  
Electric Reading Lamps, Teakwood  
Screens, a Sundry of Blackwood Furni-  
ture, Blackwood Fire Screens, etc., Side  
Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures, etc.,  
Garrets new and second-hand,  
Curtains, etc.

Also

One Good Piano by Dörper & Sohn,  
Stuttgart and One Challen Piano, One  
Vitreola with Records (nearly new) One  
Gent's 3 speed Hub Break Bicycle good  
as new, One 16-Bore Sporting Gun, One  
Rifle, Tennis Balls, etc., etc. and  
One Heavy Silver Service.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, January 16, 1920.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT),

### FRIDAY,

January 23, 1920, commencing at 2.30  
p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Voeux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street.

Valuable Chinese Porcelains,

CURIOS,

etc., etc., etc.

Including a large variety of 5-coloured  
and 3-coloured Vases, Wall Plates,  
Table Screens, Blue and White Vases,  
and Insect Burners, Old Bronzes and  
Brass Figures, Vases, etc., Kakemonos,  
Lacquered Ware, Ivory, Agate and  
Crystal Ornaments.

The above stock recently arrived  
from the North and includes pieces  
from the Ming, Kungbi, Kienlung and  
Towkong Periods.

The bulk of which will be sold with-  
out reserve.

(Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms:—Cash.

On view day of sale.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, January 16, 1920.

## WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS, \$1. PER E FID.

Each additional 5 words 4 Cents.

### WANTED.

WANTED—ASSISTANT FORE-  
MAN BOILER-MAKER (British)  
for Shipbuilding Works. Applicants  
must state age, experience, and salary  
required, in first instance—otherwise no  
notice taken. Apply Box 1173, care of  
"China Mail."

WANTED—CHINESE CLERK  
able to use Typewriter. Write  
Stating Experience and salary requir-  
ed to Box 1173 c/o. "China Mail."

### TO LET.

TO LET—A SHOP in Nathan Road,  
Kowloon. Apply to Humphreys  
Estate & Finance Co., Ltd. Alexandra  
Buildings.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received in-  
structions to sell by Public Auction,  
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT),

### SATURDAY,

January 17, 1920, at 11 a.m.,  
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Voeux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street.

One Pointer Dog.

(six months old).

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, January 16, 1920.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT),

MONDAY,

January 19, 1920, commencing at

10.30 a.m. at No. 28A, Nathan

Road (above Cassim Ahmed)

1st floor, Kowloon.

THE SUNDAY

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

etc., etc., etc.

therein contained.

comprising—

Sideboard, Dining Table and

Chairs, Bookcase, Blackwood

Cabinet, etc., Double Bedstead and

Cot, Large Wardrobe, Dressing

Table, etc., etc.

Also

Vitreola with Records.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, January 16, 1920.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT),

TUESDAY,

January 20, 1920, commencing

at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms,

No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of

Ice House Street.

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNI-  
TURE, GLASS, PLATED

WARE, etc., etc.

As follows:—

Large Chamberlain, Sofa & Arm-  
chairs (new), Folding Card

and Occasional Tables, Upholstered

Sofa, Teakwood Bedroom Furniture,

comprising Bedstead, large and small

Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Washstands,

Bookcase, etc., (fumed, Teakwood), Side-  
boards, Dinner Wagon, Extension Din-  
ing Tables and Chairs, etc., Dinner

Service, Crockery, and Glass Ware,  
Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, etc., Bath

Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware,  
Electric Reading Lamps, Teakwood

Screens, a Sundry of Blackwood Furni-  
ture, Blackwood Fire Screens, etc., Side

Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures, etc.,  
Garrets new and second-hand,  
Curtains, etc.

Also

One Good Piano by Dörper & Sohn,  
Stuttgart and One Challen Piano, One

Vitreola with Records (nearly new) One  
Gent's 3 speed Hub Break Bicycle good

as new, One 16-Bore Sporting Gun, One  
Rifle, Tennis Balls, etc., etc. and

One Heavy Silver Service.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, January 16, 1920.

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Lacquered Ware, Ivory, Agate and  
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Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, etc., Bath

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Electric Reading Lamps, Teakwood

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As follows:—

Large Chamberlain, Sofa & Arm-  
chairs (new), Folding Card

and Occasional Tables, Upholstered



TEL. 16.

PRINTED SATIN and SATEENS  
PLAIN JAP SILKS and SATEENS

"I was looking for myself!" said a lady in the Hongkong Hotel two days ago, and the Bohemians may have laughed, as at a piece of insincerity, or a mere eccentricity of speech. Not so they who live mentally. It is so easy, one may say so dominantly easy, in life—especially in that way, to wander aloof, and to have to find one's way back to the crowd one has never left. It is the battle of playing with a soul music that has tricked the ego as the Pied Piper led away

**CURE THAT COUGH.**  
**W**HEN you have a whooping cough, it is not mean that you have consumption or that you are going to have it, but it does mean that you are being threatened and it is just as well to be on the safe side and take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy before it is too late. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

Attention has been drawn in Parliamentary circles to the decorations awarded by the Peking Government to two of the M.P.s in Canton. In a New Year mandate issued by the President Hsu Shi-chang, Cheong Shi-chiu, who is a member of the Canton Parliament and acts as Chief Secretary to the Military Government, and is one of the Peace Envoys to Shanghai, was given the Man Fu (order second class), and Liu Yen, also a member of the Southern Parliament was given the Man Fu (order third class). These two recipients of national honours are being accused of working in the interests of the Peking Government, and drastic action against them is proposed in the Canton Parliament.

Empire Celestial,  
That one of these days, just by  
way of a jest he'll  
Do something horrible, terrible,  
bestial,  
Unless she can manage a mien  
that is cheerier  
Towards his proposals concern-  
ing Siberia.  
That's who  
Is the Hutukhtu,  
And I'm jolly glad he's not me  
or you.—*Daily Express.*

be put on there, and if the magistrate should be given a hint to rub it in. Stocks are not too bad for these irritating criminals.

Armed robbers are resting just now. Doubtless the armed police patrols overawe them for the time being.

is described as worse than raw grain spirit, and it is alleged that American rye is sold as imported, or blended with a proportion of home whisky. American rye costs about 9s. 6d. a gallon, against 20s. for native spirit, and, despite the heavier duty, imported whisky is meeting with a ready



## NOTICES.

## VI.

We're a musical in the Colony this week, an' a Russian Opera Company, 'an' the Theatre, an' the seats fur to see them ha'e tae be bookit, else ye wina get in. Mrs. Tamson an' I, we guid man went through at S' o'clock, an' she tell me they got a lovely seat at the back o', the back o' the Stall for one dollar, an' they saw fine, an' heard jist as well as ither folk wad paid, \$4 because they went dressed up. They were fairly cosy, an' had beyond them an awfu' lot o' the Portuguese folk who were awfu' guid an' enthusiastic, an' gied the players a fine chance. But my, tis a cauld theatre. Worse nor the penny gaff, an' I'll be we're we're tae see Rigoletto, an' we're gawn again on Saturday, an' I must gie ye a wee 'idea o' it.' The first singin' wasna bad, it could ha'e been worse, an' yet it was bad enow. The goetto, the fester had tae dae ower a muckle wi' his voice, but he made the least lause notes o' the lot. The Duke who sang like the French folk ye ken, handlin' back hisself, did awfu' bad, but went flat yince or twice, an' the soprano had a top note—ah! a canna say mair, but I felt sorry for the lassie, seein' thar her note was on about the level o' the roof. The costumes were real guid, an' the best singer tae me seemed tae be the brigand-man's gipsy sister, but she only cam in on the last act, an' she na sing sae yerra muckle. But I'm forgerin' the best pairt. It was bonny buits that the Duke wore on the last act.' My, but A'll dream o' them buits until I ha'e a pair like them. Maist lovely red brown, wi' silveramental tops ayont the knee. A' the lads they were the real Mackay, an' on the pairt o' Russia where the assassa bide. The scenery was awfu' but it wasna their fauls, an' ye did awin' weel wi' what they dur but isn't it awfu'! A' was cauld on the time, but jist after the finish, I seemed tae ha'e a sudden chill, so I an' Wull got me back hame. I was awfu' fair wi' toddy an' hot-watter an' ha'e been in bed since wi' ye ken. A' thought we had got rid o' it since we left the Auld country, but A'm beginnin' tae think waur the same a' the warl' over, that we might as well ha'e been there. However, we mann pit up an' id, but A'm thinkin' it wadna be bad idea if the poovers that be wad that we hadna sic' draughty' en' the mainment places. Even tho the dancin' at the St. George's Ball was cauld, an' there was yin fire in the refreshment room, but ye had jist tae queue fur a place anywa' ye like. A' think A'll tak a rug fur feet on Saturday. Ye see this, an' I'm duns dae gie ye any encouragement tae pit on ye're nice evening coats, unless ye keep them covered in the while wi' ye're fur coat or opera kilt, which ever ye think o' wearin' the time.

CELEBRATED  
SILVER CUPS and GOBLETS

18, DES VŒUX, ROAD CENTRAL.

We stock Spare Parts also carry a complete line of Auto-Accessories  
and Motorboat Fittings.

MOTOR CAR STORAGE

Repairs of all descriptions under European supervision.  
Repainting a specialty.

We have just received fresh stocks of all CUTEX preparations. CUTEX is absolutely the last thing in manicure. Try it.

---

Peppermint Tooth Paste, the scientific new departure in Dental Preparations. Prices lowered by high exchange.

**"THE CHOICEST OF ALL CHOICE WATERS."**

Do you know

THAT—in all round general health TANSAN is the most important single item of your everyday diet!

That—TANSAN is 100 per cent pure—in it not even a trace of microbic life or organic matter!

That—standing a bottle of TANSAN in the sun for any length of time it will be found as free from growth forms of any kind as when taken from the SPRING itself!

That—TANSAN frappes more quickly in the ice chest than any other known water, thus proving a distinct difference in quality.

That—of all good, better and best Waters  
TANSAN is made tly the BEST!  
This—TWO HUNDRED AND ONE of the  
most eminent physicians of America  
petitioned Congress a few years ago to  
admit TANSAN free of Customs charges.

**SOLE AGENTS:—**

**GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.**

WINE MERCHANTS

Tel. - 20,135.

8. QJEXV5000 CENTRAL



## SHIPPING

## HONGKONG, CANTON &amp; MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON &amp; MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.  
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 8 p.m.

## SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON &amp; MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

## SAILINGS—

To Macao daily at 9 a.m. Saturdays at 2 p.m.  
From Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays excepted, at 4 p.m.)Police Permits to leave the Colony are not required.  
Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mandarins, or from Messrs. Tico, Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

## DODWELL &amp; COMPANY, LTD.

## STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

## Regular Sailings to

## NEW YORK

## via Panama.

## S.S. "ST. ANDREW"

Sailing on or about 24th January, 1920.

## LLOYD TRIESTINO

## S.S. "AFRICA"

## VENICE &amp; TRIESTE

Sailing on or about January 28.

Carrying 1st, 2nd &amp; 3rd Class Passengers.

Trains leave Trieste 8 a.m. each day, ARRIVING PARIS 10 a.m. the following day.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd.  
(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

## Regular Services between

## JAPAN, HONGKONG &amp; JAVA

## FOR JAVA

## S.S. "HOKUTO MARU"

Sailing on or about 17th January.

## FOR JAPAN

## S.S. "RIJUN MARU"

Sailing on or about 18th January.

OCEAN TRANSPORT Co., Ltd.  
(TAIYO KAIEN KAISHA.)

## Steamship Services Trans-Pacific.

Also to Australia, Europe, etc.

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to South AFRICAN

PORTS with transshipment at CALCUTTA.

in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AND APCAR LINES.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD., Agents.

## IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS

BEST TERMS COMPLETE STOCK.

(ESTABLISHED 1880). SINGON &amp; CO. (TELEPHONE 516).

## O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

## LONDON &amp; ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

BORNEO MARU.....Friday, 18th January.

ATLAS MARU.....Beginning of February.

## GENOA &amp; BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.

## BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

## BOMBAY &amp; COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.

SIAM MARU.....Middle of January.

## SAIGON, BANGKOK, &amp; SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

UNNAN MARU.....Sunday, 1st February.

## SYDNEY &amp; MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

MITSUKI MARU.....Saturday 31st January.

## VICTORIA &amp; VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama &amp; Yokohama.

MANILA MARU (Calling Shanghai) Sunday, 18th January.

## KEELUNG via SWATOW &amp; AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. Wharf near the Harbour Office.

AMAKURA MARU.....Sunday, 18th January.

## TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

SOSHU MARU.....Thursday, 18th January.

## JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 74 and 745.

## THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON

FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have

over thirty years' experience. We own two shipyards and can accommodate any craft

of 200 feet long.

Work Office: 84, Cross Street, Road Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. 459.

Shipyards: Shum-Sui-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 9.

Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1911.

## SHIPPING

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN—  
SWATOW & SHANGHAI.....Jan. 18, at 8 a.m.  
SHANGHAI, WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO.....Jan. 20, at 8 a.m.  
SWATOW & SINGAPORE.....Jan. 20, at 8 a.m.  
AMOI, SHANGHAI & FUKUO.....Jan. 21, at 3 p.m.  
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN.....Jan. 21, at 4 p.m.  
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN.....Jan. 21, at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, amiable Electric Light and Fan-in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow. For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE

AGENTS.

Telephone No. 84.



Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

"ICONIUM".....About January 27.

"CROSSKEYS".....About February 10.

"WHEATLAND".....About February 20.

"ENDICOTT".....About March 14.

"MILTON".....About March 30.

For PORTLAND direct.

"WAWALONA".....About January 10.

"COAXET".....About January 23.

"MONTGUE".....About February 20.

"ABERCO".....About March 5.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

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"Monteagle".....Jan. 18.....Feb. 18

"Empress of Asia".....Jan. 22.....Feb. 9

"Empress of Japan".....Jan. 26.....Feb. 13

"Monteagle".....Mar. 11.....Mar. 18

"Empress of Japan".....Mar. 18.....April 19

"Empress of Asia".....Mar. 22.....April 19

"Empress of Russia".....April 5.....April 26

"Monteagle".....May 6.....May 24

"Empress of Japan".....May 18.....June 13

"Empress of Asia".....May 22.....June 13

"Empress of Russia".....June 3.....June 21

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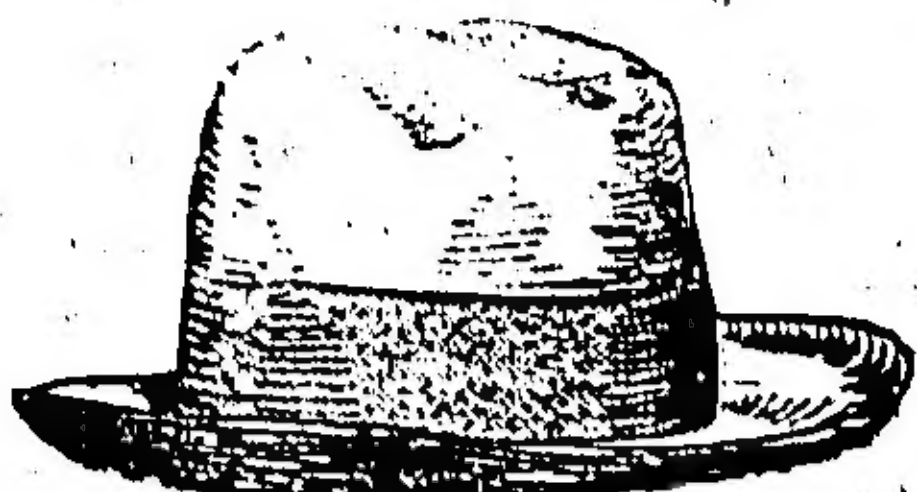
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## THE WAR IT SHOULD NOT COME.

The Toronto Saturday Night of Dec. 27 had the following article by Tom MacIntyre—

Shantung is one excuse. The other is Korea. The true reasons for the war that is being started up are commercial. The commercial reasons are two. The first is the general, undirected, trade jealousy of British and American merchants toward the Japanese on account of their competition for the trade of China, Manchuria and Siberia. It stands out quite clearly as the merchant's natural desire to destroy a serious business rival. The other reason is special, and is wrapped in a fog. But it seems to outline two distinct American groups, each in its own way maintaining and directing a powerful anti-Japanese propaganda on all sides of the Pacific. One of these groups is reputed to be the Hearst newspaper interests, of which Thomas F. Millard, proprietor of the *Weekly of Shanghai*, is credited with being the leader in the Orient. He was selected as a special adviser to accompany the Chinese delegates to Paris during the recent peace conference. He appeared before a committee of the American senate, during its present session, and claimed that it was by his advice that the Chinese delegates refused to sign the Peace Treaty. The reason given was that the Japanese continue to stand in the shoes of the Germans whom they drove out of Shantung. The other group of war promoters are vaguely referred to as "certain Wall Street interests." This group smells of Jew and Baptist origin. Its aim is to secure by conquest the gold mines of Kamchatka and Siberia, which give evidence of being richer, and of far greater extent, than Klondike ever was at its best. These conquests were sought for from Petrograd prior to the downfall of the Czar. To secure them now to the full extent desired it will be necessary to oust the Japanese. And the Wall Street capitalists will say, if you leave it to them, this would be well worth while, even at cost of war. Just why the Hearst interests should finance a campaign for war with Japan can remain in the dark. Hearst has been consistently anti-British and anti-Japanese for many years, and doubtless knows why. But the question for the common everyday American to decide is whether it will be worth while to give his son's body and his daughter's heart to conquer Japan. For he would be required to do just that. And one thing sure is that not one per cent of the men who do the fighting, and of the women who do the suffering, would have any share in the possible aftermath of trade profits and of Siberian gold. So on the face of it one might feel assured that there would be no war; that is if the mass of Americans rule themselves and are ruled by common sense. The danger is that something may be put across their common sense. To that end the propaganda is at work. Those who do not want war to come had better face the situation as it is today, and find some reasonable way of avoiding what otherwise is surely coming. Especially since the American Senate has made a hash of the Peace Treaty and offended Japan to the quick over Shantung.

Apart from deliberate propaganda there is general anti-Japanese talk to be heard on every passenger ship of the Pacific, in every hotel of the Orient, and at every social or sporting resort of Europeans from Peking to Canton. It may be said here that in the parlance of the China coast the term European covers all manner of American as well. It is mainly from the mercantile classes that one hears this talk, but also very generally from tourists and foreign-trained Chinese students. As a rule the American business man arrives in the Orient with a racial dislike of Japanese. The other Europeans, especially the British, quickly become anti-Japanese when they find that the old time European supremacy in trade with China has so largely been cut into by the Japanese. Makes the Alliance, a British trader who finds a foreigner making a large hole in his customary profits is inclined to consider that foreigner an enemy. In European commercial circles along the China coast the saying of the great

houses to the youngest drummer and newest griffin, after the first drink at any meeting they are all ready to join in a tirade against the Japanese. And among the tourists, especially those from the United States, complaint is frequently heard of the manner in which they are subjected to examination and cross-examination by Japanese officials. Did ever you see an irritable Englishman in the hands of an Irish-American immigration officer? The American for the first time abroad, and meeting similar treatment from an official whose English he can scarce understand, and whose race jars him—well, that American is apt to think that war may be a good thing after all. The writer can only say that he has passed through Japanese hands many a time, and that a Japanese official, if politely met, and if you show a disposition to facilitate him in the routine questioning to which he must subject you, is at least as easy to get on with as any other official of his class in other countries. The influence of many a missionary in promoting good relations is sinister. Without doubt the average missionary comes prepared to be an example of long suffering. He may be somewhat exalted with the importance of his mission, but, perhaps because of the unaccustomed atmosphere with which he is surrounded, that importance is apt to acquire a personal aspect. So much so that a great indignity or slice of territory because his chapel is burned by a mob, or a war because he is slaughtered, does not seem at all unreasonable, or against the principles of the religion which he goes to teach. Many missionaries ignore, or are ignorant of, the Orientalism in which their own religion is rooted; from a few of them one may get the impression that Christianity originated in the United States; whatever the current reports may be to the contrary. But most of them seem in earnest; they enjoy their work, and are waited on hand and foot after a fashion they never dreamed of in their own land. Among their leaders, however, the lust of power is very evident, and they will not hesitate to aid and abet the political schemes of their own nations. Not so much the British missionaries, but the German, without scruple, the French with scruple put conveniently to sleep on occasion, and the American without coming to know what scruple means when advancing, or thinking they advance, the interest of their own country.

The foreign-trained Chinese students, especially those trained in the United States and Canada, or under American influence in China, are strongly anti-Japanese at present. It was the whole-hearted enthusiasm and clever organization of these students that made such a success of the Japanese boycott now being carried on throughout China. There are many thousands of these students. They work in groups, each group responsible to the group above it. The movement has become so strong that it is no longer necessary for the students to appeal to the patriotism of the Chinese merchants. The students are now in position to command. The Chinese merchant who continues to deal in "low-grade goods" as they term the products of Japan, is in grave danger. The Peking authorities, acting at request of Japan, have so far been unable to stay this boycott. It is costing Japan millions of dollars in trade, at least twenty million dollars a month toward the port of Shanghai alone. At the same time it is costing the Chinese a pretty penny, forcing them to buy higher priced goods from America and Europe. In the end, however, it may stimulate native industries, and make China better able to supply its own needs.

From these various sources, merges one common stream of talk to the effect that the Japanese are aggressive; that they would extend their empire by force; that they are dishonest in trade, and evade their duties from America and Europe. Even Admiral von Tirpitz, in his recently published memoirs, says: "The Japanese are a rapacious and greedy people, and, except they form a rapacious and greedy nation. In this respect they are verily a primitive people—they want to grab everything in sight." And that is a funny noise to come from von Tirpitz. But from our own people the you hear that the Japanese are a greedy and rapacious, and that

foreigners who go to Japan to do business are worried with restrictions to which Japanese are not subject in foreign countries. Foreigners are not allowed to own land in Japan, or to acquire timber or mining or fishing privileges. All these things the Japanese clamoured for in British Columbia and California, and, notwithstanding popular disapproval, succeeded in obtaining. What the Japanese demand of us they will not give to us. True, they do not put up immigration bars against us, but that merely because there is no danger of any European migration to Japan. They would do it soon enough were the situation reversed; if they held the open spaces of land that we do in Canada and the United States and Australia. And that brings us to the main obstacle in the path of peace. Our people are saying that the Japanese must be kept in their place. But the Japanese islands, poor in resources compared to the way in which God has favoured Great Britain, are now populated almost past the sustaining point. We object to their overflow going into the remote regions of Canada, and of the United States, and of Australia. If then we also say that we object to their overflow going into the wide open spaces of Asia, and it must be remembered that in Manchuria, Mongolia and Siberia are great regions as empty, and, in many places, as rich and habitable as our own, then we say in effect: Get off the earth. And that, of course, means fight. There is the gist of the whole affair. Are we to permit the Japanese to thrust themselves upon Asia today as we thrust ourselves upon America yesterday. In doing that yesterday we pressed away by force and guile many a savage nation living in its own way in its own territory, and quite warring for self-determination. Also, in Mexico and Peru, we destroyed utterly great civilizations comparable in culture to that of old Egypt, and at least as antique as that of China. That we did in the name of our holy religion, and for gain of trade and gold. We may be quite sure that the Japanese, acting as advance agents for civilization, would do nothing like so much wrong in Asia in this century as we did in America during the last three centuries. For one thing the Japanese are akin in race and religious feeling to the peoples of Asia, while we were entirely foreign and intolerant toward the peoples of America. Of course we may say that we do not want to play the game that we have now, and that the Japanese should not expand themselves as we did. Leave that to us. But the Japanese do not seem to be able to see the situation from our angle; they have a Monroe doctrine of their own; a special brand of regional understanding. This doctrine, however, is generally distrustful to British and American traders in Asia, and is especially distrustful to the Wall Street group seeking the gold control of Kamchatka and Siberia.

So far then as one may give any credence to current international gossip of the Orient, and draw fair inference from sounds and sights and atmosphere about him, there is one American group, rich and cleverly directed; which wants war for profit, and there is another group which wants war because Hearst wants it, and both groups carry on direct propaganda to that end. And behind these two groups is a mass of British and American merchants who would rather welcome a war for trade benefit, or for race supremacy, or for a square deal, or for righteousness sake. The phrasing would vary according to candour and temperament, but they would all have the same thing in mind. How to get the common people of Great Britain and the United States to not only approve of such a war but to be worked up to the fighting pitch—that is the question. Or at least how to get the common American worked up. Because the British will always go to war for commercial gain. Any German or Bolshevik or Shun Feiner will tell you that. And at present unfortunately they could refer to some curious incidents in specious confirmation of their talk. No corner was the great war over than Marshall Haig began to talk of the yellow peril. A safe bet that he knows no more of the yellow peril than did Kaiser: a safe bet also that it is being called up for the same purpose as before, a scarecrow to frighten the people into the upkeep of a large standing army. And now Admiral Jellicoe would have Canada burden itself with the maintenance of a great fleet in the Pacific. There is no yellow peril unless led by Japan. Canada needs no fleet now in the Pacific unless against Japan. Why do these men suggest trouble in such a way as to rouse the fear of an allied nation, tending to bring about the very trouble they would guard us against. Unmistakably they point to Japan as the coming enemy. We show continual mistrust and publish continual criticism of our ally, of a nation which if it had not been true to its alliance, it had sided with Germany, could have turned the issue against us. And at the same time, with bull-headed British inconsistency, we suppress in Singapore a Japanese paper published there for merely quoting from the *Osaka Asahi* criticism so mild as this:

"A Sydney dispatch reports that the naval authorities of Britain, Japan's ally of over ten years standing, regard the regions east of Suez as a danger zone, and intend to make naval arrangements accordingly in the future. There can be no doubt that the British navy is being built up for the purpose of attacking Japan."

always acted faithfully up to her obligations to her ally, and that in times, particularly during the recent war, she was never remiss in her duty of protecting British interests in the East. It is because of such unwarranted views, suspicions of Japan's good faith which are entertained by some British authorities, that public opinion in Japan towards Britain develops an unfavourable phase sometimes. Our advice to the British people that they should think better of their attitude, and be cautious of such speech and demeanour as is calculated to alienate Japan's sentiment. In all honesty, why not say this? It is no very nice example of our traditional fairplay that we have given in Singapore. Perhaps we dislike the Japanese because they display so many of our own diplomatic and commercial qualities. They almost rival our diplomats in duplicity and our capitalists in exploitation. But however that may be it is the American who must take the plunge first if Wall Street is to have first call on Kamchatka and Siberia. Americans are bred in race prejudice, and especially in colour prejudice. That is so much to the good from the standpoint of the propagandist. But not good enough to stir the mass of them to a war in which they must needs this time give and take the first blows, instead of joining in the twenty-third round with a big stick. How then? Well, Americans fall before their orators. The man with the ready tongue, and sonorous phrase, and provincial mind and occasional tear in his eye, such a man can hypnotize the masses. But even at that he must have a subject adequate; he must play on something which makes appeal to all the traditions in which Americans are brought up; and something to which the home and mother sentiment can attach. In his case the easiest subject will be a combination of race and religion; especially the Protestant religion, if any pretext can be found for dragging it in by the ears, and exhibiting it as maltreated. Such a pretext can be found in Korea. Already missionary leaders are stirring in that direction, and the two groups are fighting behind them. The Japanese have acted most brutally in Korea. Anyone who knows anything of the facts knows that to be true. But is that reason enough for Americans to go to war? Put certain records side by side, and see how they compare, before letting the dogs loose. The discontented Englishmen who nobly rebelled against their mother country, and established the American republic, laid down the principle that government should only be with the consent of the governed. Soon they needed Louisiana to round out their union. They bought it from Napoleon without seeking consent of its inhabitants. Later on they needed Texas, and Hawaii. They favoured and privately financed two rebellions, which, after lapse of a few years, resulted in the United States acquiring sovereignty in both those countries. Now in something of the same drawn out and roundabout way the Japanese have at last acquired sovereignty over Korea. The Americans were proud at one time of the way in which Commodore Perry forced open Japan for trade, although most of them now wish that Pandora's box had forever remained closed. In quite the same way in 1876 the Japanese forced open Korea, merely for trade of course, at the sea. Wherever the Americans acquired territory they clean the land, they protect the inhabitants, they establish a common law before which all are accounted equal, and they give to the inhabitants also a share in the general government. When the Japanese acquire more territory by force or guile they also clean it up, they establish post-offices and make roads, and show all outward appearance of fair civilization. But they ride roughshod over the inhabitants. In their courts there is one severe law for conquered native and visiting foreigner, and quite a lenient law for any Japanese. The Japanese are almost Prussian in their efficiency, and quite Prussian in their police brutality. Before Japan acquired Korea the country was ill-governed; the officials corrupt, and the masses lazy and dirty. Yet the Koreans did not lack in courage. Their hunters attack the bears and huge tigers of the country armed only with spears and knives. In the twelfth century they had driven away the Japanese in utter defeat, and only acknowledged a nominal suzerainty on the part of China. And once the Koreans proved their mettle against Americans.

It happened shortly after the close of the American civil war that an American promoter found himself in Shanghai. One evening at Jolly-belly's Bar, a resort at that time kept by a distinguished Chinese of ancestral origin, he fell in with a German sea-captain. The captain told him a tale of Korean kings mouldering in coffins of solid gold. The picture pleased the promoter. He decided to finance an expedition to steal the gold coffins, and, incidentally, to hold the royal bones for ransom. The captain knew of a French Jesuit priest who had some knowledge of Korea, and of the Korean language and customs. The priest was found, and on the scheme being proposed to him he decided to join in with the promoter, and the captain. A ship was had and outfitted, and a crew of derelict sailors, white and brown, was secured. The ship set sail from Shanghai, and in due course arrived at the coast of operations. There was a fight, and

## BAD MEN PUNISHED.

At the Magistracy this morning, the hearing was concluded of the case in which four Chinese—three men and a woman—were charged with kidnapping two Chinese girls. Both girls, it appears, were recently married and lived in the country with their husbands. The first girl had a quarrel with her mother-in-law and was crossing the hills to return to her mother's house when the three male prisoners kidnapped her. The other girl was cutting grass some distance from her home when she was kidnapped by the same three men. After they were kidnapped, the girls were subjected to gross indignities by the men and moved from house to house until they were ultimately brought to Hongkong. Here, acting on certain information received, Detective Sergt. Willis made enquiries which led to the release of the girls and the arrest of the prisoners. The first and second defendants were sentenced to twelve months' hard labour each, whilst the other two got six months' hard labour each.

the grave-robbers, after some loss, made good their escape, and returned to Shanghai, having obtained neither the gold coffins nor the valuable bones. As a result of this incident however an American ship, the "General Sherman," had trouble in Korean waters. The Koreans attacked and destroyed the ship, and killed all the crew. In 1867 the U.S.S. "Wacheston" called on Korea to inquire as to the "General Sherman," but could get no satisfaction. In 1871 the Americans made war on Korea, sending a fleet against it from Shanghai. When the fleet took place the Koreans with spear and sword and silly fangals charged up a hill against American marines, who were backed by the fire of the howitzers of their warships. The Koreans, of course, were defeated, and in one of their forays where a fight took place the garrison was bayoneted to a man, although about twenty survived as wounded prisoners. Yet this little war on the part of Uncle Sam was a failure. Mr. Low, the American diplomatic head of the expedition, was unable to secure the trade treaty desired with Korea, and wrote to Mr. Hamilton Fish, the American Secretary of State at the time, that "Korea is more of a sealed book than Japan was before Commodore Perry's visit." However, in 1875, as already mentioned, General Kuroda, adopting Commodore Perry's tactics, finally succeeded in opening the Korean coast for Japan. For the first time since the fifth century Korea entered into formal foreign relations, making a trade treaty with Japan. In that treaty was the seed of the war between Japan and China about twenty years later. Since 1875 Japan has always claimed a special interest in Korea, an interest which has now ripened into full sovereignty. Although from time to time showing some evidence of virility the Koreans have of late years been degenerating. They had lived too long among themselves, ignorant of conditions beyond their own boundaries. It is a sharp medicine the Japanese are giving them now, and in response to it they are exhibiting as idealists and courage which has astonished all who know of it, and has specially astonished the Japanese themselves. The Japanese did not believe it was in the Koreans. Already it has brought about a change of policy. The Koreans are now promised some share in the administration of their own country. The brutal military police are to be withdrawn, and a greater degree of freedom is to be given the inhabitants. At least the Japanese promise that, and doubtless if the Koreans keep up their bold front a little longer the promise will be made good. As to aspirations for an independent Korea the Japanese will think no more of stamping them down than the Americans would think of stamping down the hula-hula of Hawaii if it offended any element of American morality. That may be passed. The more serious thing is that Japanese are accused of atrocities against the Koreans fit only for Huns and Bolsheviks. Photographs have been taken of some of these, and the ghastly relics of them, by American and British officials, and by missionaries and newspaper correspondents. No decent man can read the reports made in this connection without the utmost indignation against Japanese military police methods. These reports are not made altogether by sentimentalists, or sensationalists, or propagandists. They are made in part by men trained to give cool and authentic reports on facts presented. No need to give many instances. But for shouting *mease!*—a patriotic cry for free Korea—girls have been marched naked through the streets of Seoul in winter, with police to dash cold water on them continually all along the route. Koreans have been invited into a Christian chapel for a conference with Japanese police, the doors closed and locked, the chapel set on fire, and all within burned to death. And men, women and children, peacefully demonstrating for freedom from Japanese control, and all unarmed, have been hauled to death with swords and bayonets in the hands of Japanese police.

(To be continued.)

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## EX-SOLDIER FIRES AT THE POLICE. EXCLUDED PEERESSES.

## AN EJECTMENT SCENE.

Whilst engaged in carrying out an ejectment order at a house almost opposite the Guildhall, Winchester, the police were confronted by the tenant, who, raising a roof-ride to his shoulder, fired pointblank at them.

The incident occurred about 10.30 in the morning, writes a *Daily Chronicle* correspondent, when the passing thoroughfare was filled with pedestrians and traffic, but fortunately the rifle was discharged from a side-door abutting on to a less frequented street, and no one was injured.

A portion of the furniture had already been removed from the house when the man, Francis Evans Tensh, about 50 years of age, suddenly made his appearance and discharged the weapon, the bullet narrowly missing one of the officers and flattening itself against a wall opposite.

The police immediately closed with him, and he was overpowered after a short struggle, in the presence of the large crowd which the sound of fire arms had attracted.

Later in the day, he was charged at the local police-court and remanded for inquiries.

Tensh, before the war was a school attendance officer, also secretary to the Winchester Charity Organisation Society. He served three years in the Army, and since demobilisation has been a temporary clerk under the county council.

He has been living in rooms at St. Martin's parish hall, but recently the rector, the Rev. Mr. Colchester, requiring the use of the rooms, gave the man notice.

Unable to get accommodation elsewhere, Tensh refused to leave, and

The House of Lords recently stuck to its rather petty refusal to admit to it women holding peerages in their own right, such as the eldest or only daughters of Lord Roberts and Lord Wolseley. This handful of peeresses have found a steady friend in the House of Commons, where private members of all parties—in spite of Ministerial dissension—have joined, with few exceptions, in insisting on the necessary clause in the Sex Disqualification Bill. Even in the House of Lords there was little frontal opposition to the clause. The commonest argument used was that last resort of people who do not want an improvement made but cannot deny that it would be an improvement—the argument of "inopportunities." According to the inopportunities the admission of the peeresses ought not to be carried out as part of one bunch of improvements in Parliament and other institutions, but as part of a different bunch; not as an application of one "broad principle," but as an application of another two inches broader or a foot less broad. How well we all know that sort of argument—the last dodge by which a politician makes out that it is right for him to resist a change the rightness of which he cannot dispute. We hope the House of Commons will stand by the little group of peeresses waiting at the gate, and not let a fair and reasonable Bill be blotted by a party exception.—*Manchester Guardian*.

the rector obtained the ejectment order, which was being put in force in the morning in the pouring rain. For several Saturday evenings lately Tensh has organised processions with sandwichboard men, calling attention to his case and making allegations against the rector. On the boards he had printed "S.O.S. Life is how I am treated after three years' war service."







## ENTERTAINMENTS

SUZZ—Per FEIRESIAS, Re-  
gistration, 8.15 a.m. Letters  
10 a.m.  
The Parcel Mail will be closed

*(continued)*

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Printed and Published for THE CONCERNED by GEORGE WILLIAM  
CADE BURNETT, Editor, No. 5, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.